

Newes from Turkie. 3^d

OR

A true and perfect Relation sent
from CONSTANTINOPLE.

Touching the death of *Achmet*
the last Emperour of the Turkes.

AS ALSO THE MIRACVLOVS
deliuerances of *MVSTAPHA*, (brother to the
said *ACHMET* then Emperour,) and his strang
escapes from his purposed death.

Together with the memorable accessse of the said
MVSTAPHA into the Turkish Empire, and a nar-
ration of such things as haue since
happened.

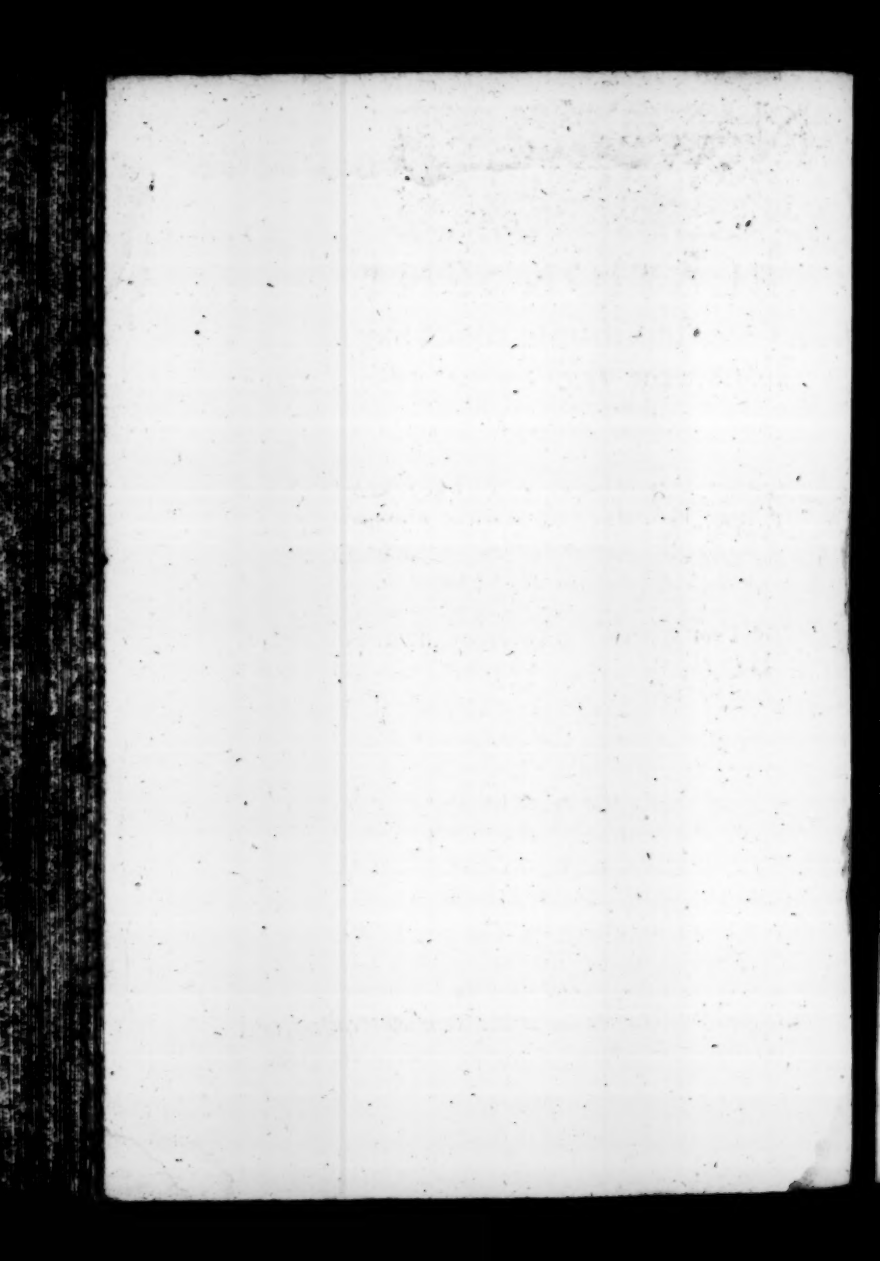


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1618.

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A RELATION SENT

From Constantinople touching

*the death of Achmett the last Emperour of the
Turkes. As also the memorable accesse of Mustapha his brother to the said Turkish Empire.*



Ahumet 3 of that name
the fourteenth Emperour
of the *Turkes*, departing
this life in the year 1602
left two children behind
him, which he had of the
Sultane Flatra a *Cipriote*
Ladie; the elder whereof

was named *Achmett*, and the yonger *Mustapha*, *Achmett* the elder of the age of fifteenth
yeares was at that time resident in *Magnesia*
the ordinary Appennage and entertainment
of the elder children, and future successors of
the *Sultane Ottomans*, from whence he was
sent for with all diligence by the *Bassaes* to
take the possession of the Throne of his late
father which accordingly he did, and was the
first Emperour of that name, and the fifteenth

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of the race of the *Ottomans* contained from the father to the sonne euen to this time.

Now for as much as it is the Custome of the *Turkish* Emperours, that entring into their Empire: they put to death by the halter all their brothers and Nephewes, without leaving any Male in life, but onely such as save themselves by flight, as sometimes it happens,

Neverthelesse the *Bassaes*, and other great ones of the *Ottoman* port were of opinion, not to suffer, that *Mustapha* brother of *Achmet* should runne this fortune; and that by a Councell of estate, because that seeing their Emperour *Achmet* to be only aged fiftene yeares, they were affraid that he comming to faile in this younger age and leauing no Children able to gouerne, the estate might come to be troubled and weakned by Ciuil warres.

It was therfore Decreed that *Mustapha*s life should be conserued, but in such meanes that he should be retained prisoner in there Chambers of the *Seraile* of the Emperour at *Constantinople* vnder sure garde.

During the first yeares of the imprisonment of *Mustapha* there was nothing cruell decreed against him, by reason of the minority of the *Sultan*, but when that *Achmet* sawe that he had Children, many times he proposed to his Councell the putting to death of his brother and

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and it seemeth miraculous that the same Councell came not to effect. For among other times it is reported that one evening his death hauing beene determined and appointed to be executed the day following, the Emperour *Achmet* found himselfe all the night long so troubled with apparitions and hidious dreames, that the day being come, he sayd; seeing that the onely resolution of putting his brother to death had so troubled him, he did beleue that his paine and torment would be much encreased, if he should execute his purpose, and therefore he commaunded, that his brother should liue.

Another time, *Achmet* being in a window of his *Seraile* beheld *Mustapha* his brother who by his licence was walking in the gardens with his Guard. One that was neere to *Achmet* said vnto him that it was a matter of dangerous consequence to let him haue that liberty. Vpon which discourse *Achmet* entering into choller (through distrust) tooke his Bowe which he could drawe with great dexterity and good ayme) and bending the same with the Arrowe couched, he ayimed at his brother to sicke him but at the very instant he felt so great paine in his arme and shoulder, that being not able to execute his purpose, he said:

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said with a loud voice that God would not that *Muſſapha* should dy.

This Prince during his detencion and imprisonment in the three chambers of the *Secaile* which hath lasted fifteene yeares hath passed the time in a deuout and contemplatiue life after the manner of the *Musulmans*, not delighting himselfe in any other exercise and pastetime but in reading of the *Arabian* bookes of their Doctores in diuers sciences.

Sometimes the *Grand Signor* did permit him to walke in his gardens with his Guard, and likewise called him to the affaires of consequence to take counsell with him, and oftentimes followed his aduises, because he knew him of a good iudgment and very deepe.

After this long time and this so long apprehension of death *Achmet* the first of that name, and the fifteenth Emperor of the *Ottoman* race being grieuouſly sicke in the Month of *November 1617* in his *Secaile* of *Constantinople* was giuen to vnderstand by those that were about him that he should doe well to thinke vpon the succession of his Empire.

He had Children of the *Sultane* his wife which were in so yong an age that there was no apparance for looking that way, and besides this *Sultane* was dead, so as none would speake for

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for the Children; but on the other part the *Sultane Harachie* mother of the *Emperour* and of *Mustapha* was yet living, who fearing that if the Children of the *Emperour* were admitted to the government & that during their vnder age the *Bassaies* should take the authoritie of the government, there would not remaine for her any honor or dignitie, this was the reason that she inclined on the side of *Mustapha* & solicited the sicke *Emperour* to name him for his successor. Wherefore the 15 of the said month of *November* 1617. the *Emperour Achmet* seeing himselfe neere his end, & without hope of life, he sent for his brother *Mustapha*, and told him that foreseeing that God would otherwise dispose of him, he desired before he died to provide for the conseruation of the Empire, and to that end had chosen him for his successor, praying him to take into his hands the government immediatly after his death. *Mustapha* very much astonished at such discourses, made him answer with words full of feare and humility that he might not accept of that honour which he did him, seeing that of right and by iustice the Empire belonged to his eldest sonne. Whereunto *Achmet* replied that his sonne had neither age nor capacity to take it vpon him; and that he would acquit
B himselfe

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himselfe of that charge better, and that it was necessary for the maintenance of this so great a Monarchie that he should take the direction and managing thereof; recommending to him his Childrin that he had by the *Sultane*, and praying him to afford them the same treatment and vsage that he had receiued from him, leauing the other Children which he had of women that were his slaues to his discreffion. A little after *Achmet* had vttered these words he rendred vp his spirit & *Mustapha* was acknowledged by all for the successor to the Turkish Empire, who at his first coming to the Crowne found himselfe so amazed that he thought he had been in a dreame, to see himselfe from a straight captivity and a continuall apprehension of death to be lifted vp to so great and Soueraigne power. This Prince is aged about twenty three yeares, of a faire proportion, greate and straight, meager and pale with a blacke beard.

Since the decease of *Achmet* there hath not happened any change in the gouernment. The Emperour *Mustapha* shewes himselfe a lover of peace with his neighbours. So soone as he was entred into possession of the Empire he caused to be set at liberty the Ambassadour of the King of *Persia* whom his predecessor had caused

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caused to be staied contrary to the publike faith, vnder cullour that during his abroad at the Port of the Graund Signear there were come some newes of itures and troubles raised by the *Persian*. Which being done, *Mustapha* dispatched one in all dilligence toward the *Bassa* of *Buda* in *Hungerie* commanding him to ablerst and entertaine inuiolately the Treatis made by his predessors with the Emperour *Matthias*.

God open the eyes of the vnderstanding of this Prince & make him know how much he is bound to his deuine Maiestie who hath mortified and quickened him, and from the shadowes of death hath raised him vpon one of the highest Thrones of the world, to render him thanks for the same. Not after the *Musulman* fashion, enimic to the crosse of our Sauionr, but in the bosome of the Christian Catholicke Church, out of which there is no saluation.

For if the Lord should once open his eyes, he should see what wrongs, and iniuries his predessors haue done against the Christians, in shedding innocent bloud. With his sword, what Landes, Nations, and Countries, what Empires, Kingdomes, and Provinces, with Citties innumerable hath hee

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wonne from the Christians : Yea, then hee shall see, that where Gods word hath beene truly preached, and the Sacraments administered, there his predecessors haue set vp barbarous *Mahomet* with his erroneous *Alchoran* quite ouerthrowing the flourishing Churches in *Asia*, the learned Churches in *Grecia*, the manifold Churches of *Africa*, yea all Churches where the diligent Apostle *S. Paul*, the Apostles *Peter* and *Iohn*, with others of the Apostles so labouringly by preaching & writing planted, haue beene vtterly defaced by his predecessors: As in all the Kingdomes of *Syria*, *Palestine*, *Arabia*, *Persia*, in all *Armenia*, with the Empire of *Cappadocia*, yea, through the compasse of *Asia*, with *Egipt*, and *Africa*, they haue subdued. Also let him looke into *Europe*, there he shall also see, how all *Thrasia*, with the Empire of *Constantinople*, all *Grecia*, *Cyprus*, *Ilyricum*, and not long since, almost all the whole Kingdome of *Hungaria*, with much of *Austria* : All these Nations, Countries, Empires, Kingdomes, Prouinces, with their famous Citties, haue they subdued, with lamentable slaughter of Christian and that bloudily.

It is necessary for all Christians to knowe the Storie of the *Turkes*, their cruell tyranny & bloody

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bloudie victories, with the vtter ruine of so many chritian Churches: for these reasons.

- 1 For the better explayning of the Prophecies in the scriptures, shewing his overthrow.
- 2 That we may learne thereby, either with the publike Church to lament with our brethren, such a great decay of christian faith by these wicked *Turkes*: or else may feare thereby our owne danger.
- 3 That we may ponder more deeply with our selues the scourge of God for our sinnes, and corrupt liues, and for our better admonition to amend our liues.
- 4 The consideration of the horrible persecutions of the *Turkes*, chiefly riseth through discordes and dissensions among christians themselues, may reduce vs to ioyne together in christian patience and concord.
- 5 But chiefly these great victoryes of the *Turkes*, and vnprosperous speed of christians fighting against them: may admonish and teach vs, following the example of the old Israelites, how to seeke for greater strength to encounter with these enemyes of Christ, then hitherto hath bin done.

First we must consider, that the whole power of Satan the Prince of this world, goeth with the *Turkes*, which to resist, no strength

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of mans arme is sufficient, but onely the power of our Lord Iesus Christ the Sonne of God, going with vs in our battels. As among the old *Israelites*, the *Arke* of Gods *Couenant* and promise went with them also fighting against their enemyes: for it is true that the Scripture saith, *without me yee can doe nothing*: otherwise: there is no puissance to withstand the Deuill, or to conquour the world, but onely our faith: to which all the promises of God (touching saluation) be annexed, beyond which promises we must not goe.

Now it behoueth euery good Christian to call vpon God that he would conuert or cōfound the enemyes of his Church, and then wee should soone see the effect of our prayers, with the vtter ouerthrow of those that are enemyes to the crosse of Christ. Which we intreat the Lord to bring to passe for his owne glory, and for the ioy and comfort of the Saints,
through our Lord &
Sauour Iesus
Christ.

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